McGill Daily

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FRESH-SOPH. DINNER WAS BIG SUCCESS

About Two Hundred Enthusiastic Embryo Medicos Present.

EXCELLENT PROGRAMME.

Acting Dean Blackader, Prof. Lloyd, Prof. Reilly and Other Professors Present.

Freeman's Hotel was again the scene of a McGill function, the occasion being the Medical Freshman-Sophomore banquet. About 200 students and professors filled the dining room, which was decorated in red and white. The first interesting thing to note was the menu, which was indeed well got up. The dinner itself was soon on the table, and was heartily enjoyed by all present. The committee, whose names appeared on the menu, should be congratulated on the result of their efforts. The more important part of the programme was then commenced.

The chairman, J. G. Copeland, started the toasts with "The King." "God Save the King" was sung with great feeling during the drinking of the toast.

G. Fels then rendered a piano solo, which was very much enjoyed. Fels started the year with Med. '22, but has been forced to drop his course. His farewell showed him an excellent pianist as well as a good fellow.

The toast to "Alma Mater" was then proposed by H. Lipsey. In a few words he mentioned the spirit of McGill as seen the world over. In his reply, Acting Dean Blackader complimented the First Year on the successful event of the evening. He went on to speak of the goal of everyone's life. To reach this goal one needed friendship, which, the Dean said, was the greatest thing in college. Work, too, was mentioned by the speaker, who spoke of the basic substances of Medicine—physics, biology and chemistry. He mentioned the glory of the medical profession, with its great ideals in the aid of humanity.

O. Schmidt then gave an excellent violin solo, accompanied by E. J. Bassen. His efforts were much appreciated, and he very kindly gave an encore.

R. C. Whiting, in a few well-chosen words, proposed the toast to "Our Boys Overseas." J. G. Copeland, in the absence of Mr. Hutchison, responded to this toast. He, as a returned soldier, told of some of his experiences in the trenches. He spoke of the great spirit of the soldiers as long as they felt that all Canadians were behind them.

The Mandolin Club then favoured the company with some excellent selections. The popularity of this club is well deserved, as their music is of the highest class.

S. G. Elliot then gave the toast to "The Faculty," the instrument of teaching and torturing. Prof. Lloyd, the popular professor and humorist, replied. His speech was characteristic and much enjoyed, and included a short sketch of his career. He was many professors at once in Oregon; he was then at Columbia for ten years; the Carnegie Institute next claimed him. He was also in Mexico for a time, and then came back to Alabama. From this place he came to McGill, where he has been since. Prof. Lloyd paid great tribute to the members of the Medical Faculty at our college.

In place of the expected "comedy skit" which the First Year had prepared, Mr. O'Neil rendered a song. The substitution evidently pleased the crowd if the applause be any indication. The talented vocalist replied to the applause with an encore.

B. Benjamin, in proposing the toast to the "Sophomores," showed a humorous strain. He spoke of the great rush-week which ended in peaceful relations being restored between the Freshmen and Sophomores. It seems, too, that the Sophs. are badly mixed up with chemistry, especially with ionic solutions. P. Heinbecker, in his reply, thanked the First Year for their hospitality. He spoke of the traditional relations between First and Second Year classes. He also gave the Freshmen some good advice as to studies and preparation for the future.

Mr. Wiseman, who was jocularly asked to entertain the Freshmen, said that as a Sophomore he could not condescend to the level of an entertainer.

The toast of the evening, "To the Ladies," was proposed by E. H. Adams. His ideas were unique, as were his stories. Prof. Reilly, another of our humorist professors, replied fittingly. He said that to do women justice one must "dip a pen of gold into the moist colours of the rainbow, and dry the writing with the dust from a butterfly's wings. Some

(Continued on Page 2.)

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

5.00 p.m.—Arts Undergrad. Social Committee.

5.00 p.m.—Union House Committee.

5.30 p.m.—Sir Herbert Ames at Union.

5.45 p.m.—Meeting of the Tennis Club in Strathcona Hall.

8.00 p.m.—Glee Club practice in the Union.

Basketball practice.

COMING.

Dec. 6.—Hockey practice at Arena, 7.40 p.m.

Dec. 7.—Arts Undergrad. Smoker.

Dec. 8.—R.V.C. Partial Society Tea in Common Room, 4 to 6 p.m.

Dec. 12.—Historical Club Meeting.

Dec. 12.—Second Inter-year Debate in R.V C.

Dec. 18.—National vs. McGill, hockey at Arena, 10 to 11 p.m.

ARTS '18 MAN IN A.M.C. WRITES FROM BELGIUM

Enlisted With 9th Canadian Field Ambulance.

SAYS MEN ARE CARE-FREE.

Has Seen 20 Months' Service—Meets McGill Men in France.

The following letter has been received from J. M. Elliott, Arts '18, who is with the C.A.M.C. Elliott enlisted in the 9th Field Ambulance at the end of his Freshman year.

Belgium, Nov. 10, 1917.

Dear ——, I was very much delighted to get your letter, and I also appreciate your offer to send the McGill Daily. It will be a great treat to be able to get so close to college life again. I have now been out here in France and Belgium for almost 20 months, and are just about ready for a change from army life; in fact, I was ready for a change after the second month.

However, I suppose I should be satisfied with my lot, as I seem to have struck the happy medium of army life in the field. There are lots of better jobs, but many are worse.

We have taken part in a few heavy battles, and have lost quite a few of our old men — that is, the original men. The squad which I belong to has been pretty lucky, and there are still five of us left out of the six. The other member lost his right leg, having it amputated about the same place as Copeland had his left one. My brother, who transferred from the 5th Battalion to this unit, was wounded in the neck on Oct. 30, but it is a very slight wound, so he will likely be back about the middle of the month.

I often see Wallace Henery, Bill Antcliff, Waterman, Norman and Parks, and when we meet we generally have quite a discussion as to when we will get back to McGill. We have not been able to agree on the date so far, but if we don't see something that resembles peace not a long way off, after the offensive which is sure to take place next spring, we will decide to remain in France for the full three score and ten years.

I guess this letter looks like a Chinese puzzle, but I hope you will excuse me this time, as my accommodation is very poor for writing, also my literary side of life has deteriorated as low as possible.

This is a very hard country on the lungs, as it is so wet, and one cannot look after himself very well. You sometimes have to go for ten or twelve days with wet clothing on, and almost freezing yourself. I have had very little trouble except for slight colds. But everyone is bothered the same way, and you just have to stick it the best way you can.

The summers are not so bad, and we have some real good times. This is a care-free life. One might come through it all right, and he might not. No one knows, and no one seems to care, so we throw all our troubles aside, and while on a rest we have as good a time as possible. I have had a pass to England, also one to Paris. It sure does a fellow good to get back to civilization again for a few days. Do you know—if this war lasts much longer, those who return at the end will be regular barbarians. You sometimes read in a paper articles by our chaplains. They say that men out here have become more religious and have a stronger faith than they ever had before. I cannot see where these men get such ideas, for everyone seems to be just the opposite. Not many men joined this army to reform; most of them figured on being free to do about as they wished. Many others who did not need much reforming need it now. You never see a man reading

(Continued on Page 2.)

SIR HERBERT AMES TO SPEAK TO STUDENTS

Speaks Under Auspices of Students' Council To-day.

WIN-THE-WAR CLUB.

Principal Peterson Will Preside—Members of Staff and R.V.C. Welcomed.

The Students' Council have been successful in their efforts to have Sir Herbert Ames speak to the student body on the aims and ideas of the Win-the-War Club, and the meeting will be held in the large hall of the Union to-day, Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m. The idea of the formation of a Win-the-War Club was first broached by Doc. Ware at the Union Smoker. After being discussed by the Students' Council at their regular meeting last Friday, it was decided to have Sir Herbert Ames explain fully the responsibilities that would be accepted by the students if they formed a club. It must be fully understood that this meeting is not for the purpose of forming a club, and inviting those present to become members, BUT SIMPLY TO HEAR THE AIMS OF THE CLUB AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES THAT MEMBERSHIP WOULD ENTAIL.

In order that the student body may have a working knowledge of the idea, and also that intelligent questions may be addressed the speaker, the Constitution and Bye-Laws of a Win-the-War Club are printed in this issue of the Daily.

A special invitation is given to the Undergraduates of the Royal Victoria College to be present, as it is felt that this is an opportunity for them to hear a man well versed in topics of the day.

Sir William Peterson has kindly consented to take the chair.

Owing to the short notice is has been found impossible to issue any special invitations, but it is hoped that the Deans and the members of the staff of instruction will favour the meeting with their presence.

"WIN-THE-WAR" CLUB.

Constitution and Declaration of Faith.

WE BELIEVE:

1.—That in this world war, we are fighting for the defence of our property, our liberties and our lives, for the protection of Canada, for the maintenance of the British Empire, and for the preservation of civilization;

2.—That at the beginning of the war the Parliament of Canada, speaking for our entire people, unanimously declared it to be our determination to fight to the finish and to put our utmost efforts forth to win;

3.—THAT 350,000 men, the bravest and best among our fellow-citizens, have voluntarily gone overseas to redeem this pledge, confidently expecting that those who remain at home would not fail in rendering them full support;

4.—THAT the voluntary system of securing recruits, by which hitherto magnificent results have been secured, can no longer be made effective to obtain much needed reinforcements;

5.—That it is, and ever has been, a fundamental privilege of organized society that each man who enjoys the privileges of self-government is in duty bound to take his share of responsibility in the nation's defence;

6.—THAT the only method whereby additional men can to-day be secured for overseas service, is by the exercise on the part of the state of its undoubted right to call to the colours such of its citizens as may be required;

7.—THAT the selective draft system, as set forth in the Military Service Act, recently passed by Parliament, carefully discriminates between those who are specially needed in Canada, and those who can still be spared from home duties, retaining the former classes here and selecting only the latter for service overseas;

8.—THAT this Act will be applied throughout the Dominion with fairness to all and favour to none;

9.—THAT the needs are urgent and that no other solution of the problem adequate to secure results, has been proposed by any responsible statesman;

10.—THAT the only alternative to the adoption of the system of securing reinforcements by selective draft is to abandon our brave men at the front and to allow those battalions, we so proudly sent forth, to dwindle and finally fade away;

11.—THAT it is unthinkable that Canada should abandon at the last those living and dead, who have sacrificed their all for her honor and the world's freedom;

12.—FURTHER, we believe that our Government should secure for the

(Continued on Page 2.)

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McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

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THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

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FAITHFULNESS.

During the last month or so we have been sorry to notice a growing lack of interest in connection with certain of the undergraduate activities. The old proverb, "What's worth doing is worth doing well," seems to have no significance to the minds of many of the students. They seem evidently to question its truth, or is it due to an increasing indifference on their part? Let us consider one specific example. About a month and a half ago the Daily called for men to support it. That is, to come down regularly and share in the burden of getting out the paper, or, this being impossible, at least to see that an account of any meeting, which may have taken place in their faculty, would reach the Daily.

To this call there was a ready response. Many men came and pledged their support, and reporters were elected from each year. During the time which has elapsed since, there has been a growing carelessness on the part of many of these men. This carelessness has reached surprising proportions. Sometimes a man forgets entirely to report on his night, or more often, he does not come because he finds that something else more interesting is going on. Accordingly he 'phones the office about 8 p.m. that he is unable to get down. But the Daily has to come out just the same. It means that some one must do double his share of the work. Surely if the Daily work is worth starting, it is worth supporting!

This is one of many activities in which there is a gradually decreasing interest. True, there are those who are always on hand and ready to lend a hand no matter what the work may be. To these men, and there are many of them, too much praise can not be given. On the other hand, to those capricious persons whom we have just mentioned, a word of reprimand does not seem out of place.

Then again, under this heading we might mention those who are just under the one-eighth line. The very first thing which they do at the beginning of the term is to figure out how many lectures they can miss. Men, why don't you figure out rather how many you can attend, instead? Show some interest in your subjects by attending lectures regularly and also by getting there on time. It will not be half so hard in the end, when reviewing time comes. Then, it will help your professors as well. They will appreciate it and will show their appreciation of your promptness and regularity in many ways.

In closing let us ask you to support those activities with which you are connected. If they are worth starting they are worth seeing through. A great mistake is often made by undergraduates in becoming associated with too many functions. Find out your capacity. It is better to engage in a few activities and really support them than to become interested in a whole lot, only to find that you can not give your time to half of them. Lastly, put your whole heart into whatever work you take up, and ten to one you will be one of the determining factors in the success of that undertaking.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Just a word in appreciation of the spirit of co-operation which certain members of the professoriate are manifesting towards the Daily. On numerous recent occasions we have been placed under obligation to members of the University staff for articles which they have contributed to our columns. It is indeed gratifying to have reason to believe that the Daily fills a place not only in the college life of the student, but also in the thoughts of the professoriate.

Such co-operation means much to the Daily. Only too often have we suffered the humility of reading in the city papers intelligence which directly concerned the University, but which, regardless of any claim which the Daily has, or should have, upon such information, was in first instance denied us. Therefore we heartily welcome these recent evidences of a true co-operation on the part of our professors.

SIR HERBERT AMES TO SPEAK TO STUDENTS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Dominion Treasury, for the purpose of carrying on the War and paying for the expenditure already made, all excessive profits from every source, and that every effort should be made to conserve our resources, so that after the War is over, Canada can be in a position to take advantage of every opportunity for the expansion and development of our trade, commerce, mining, manufacturing, agriculture and fisheries.

The officers of the club shall be President, Vice-President, and Honorary ecretary-Treasurer, with an Executive Committee of ...... members. They shall be elected by ballot and hold office for the duration of the War, except three-fourths of the membership desire their resignation, at a regularly called general meeting.

Committees can be formed from the Executive and membership, for purposes decided on at a general meeting, and hold office until their reports are made and accepted

There shall be no regular dues, the Club's expenses being met by voluntary subscriptions.

No expense shall be incurred without a majority vote of the Executive and ratified at a general meeting.

General meetings to be held on three days' notice from the Hon. Sec.-Treasurer, but emergency meetings may be called at any time by the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, and by the shortest possible method.

SCI. MAN BACK AT McGILL.

H. L. Blachford, Chemistry '17, has just returned to complete his course at McGill. Blachford enlisted early last April in the Royal Flying Corps, and immediately went in training at Toronto, and later at Camp Borden. Upon the completion of his course he was given his commission, and went overseas towards the middle of July. Upon arriving in England, Lieut. Blachford was much impressed by the military aspect of the country. Dotted here, there, and all over were airdomes and military camps. While in England, Blachford was stationed at two camps. He speaks of having met many McGill men in training there. He saw the fellows from the 13th Can. Siege Battery, who were then in barracks at Deepcut, about 7 miles from Aldershot.

Finally, due to weak eyes, Lieut. Blachford was discharged, and arrived in Canada the end of last week.

ARTS '18 MAN IN A.M.C., WRITES FROM BELGIUM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

a Bible or praying unless at a service, which we seldom have. When we do have one, the parade is compulsory, or else there is practically no attendance.

I believe there will be a big change in religion brought about by the ideas men have got on the battlefield, as everyone still has a strong belief in God, but they do not show it, and I can not explain, nor do I know what it is.

Your old pal,
MUNRO.

FRESH-SOPH. DINNER WAS BIG SUCCESS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the ideals of women were their love of dress, their magnetic attraction, their monogamy, their questionable age, their correct place, their coquetishness, their stability, coupled with a certain wobbliness about a given axis, their control of the masses, their endurance, their place in the heavens. All these ideals are attributes of Mother Earth, on whom women are perfectly patterned.

Dr. Jacobson, when called upon for a speech, said he thought he had come to eat, not to speak. However, his learned talk on eating was much enjoyed, as also were his remarks on the present situation of the world.

The Mandolin Club again gave some of their excellent pieces. These musical selections were of the best, and great thanks are due the members of the club for their part in helping out the programme.

The chairman then called on Prof. Freedman for a few words. He gave some answers from last year's anatomy paper. They certainly were original and entertaining. George, the king of the anatomy room, received great tribute for his knowledge of medical subjects. The speaker spoke highly of the late Dr. Henderson, of the anatomical department. The work of Dr. Geddes at the front received great applause.

J. A. Corrigan's toast to "Athletics" was short but to the point. He spoke of the greatness of McGill's past achievements in this line. "Don" Smelzer, President of the Athletic Association, replied. He, too, spoke of the great athletes who have passed through our doors. All athletes who went to the front have greatly distinguished themselves.

"God Save the King" was then sung with spirit, and the programme now being finished, the members present left in high spirits, having enjoyed one of the finest of recent McGill functions.

TWELVE FOOTBALL VICTIMS IN 1917.

Football exacted a toll of twelve victims during the 1917 season, which ended with Thanksgiving Day games, according to reports to the Associated Press to-day. The number was six less than in 1916, and four less than two years ago. In 1914 there were 15 deaths. Defenders of the popular college sport pointed to the fact that not a fatality nor even a serious injury occurred in the big universities where the game is conducted under expert physical direction. All of the victims, with one exception, were either high school students or players who, with little or no training, participated in semi-professional games.

NAVY TO MAN ALL MERCHANT SHIPS.

That vessels traversing the submarine zone may be safeguarded the better, the Government will, in the near future, place all American merchant vessels engaged in transatlantic service under naval operation. This proposal, it is thought, will soon be adopted by the American Shipping Board.

ARTS '19 WILL MEET.

There will be a meeting of Arts '19 to-day, at 3.30 p.m., in the smoking room of the Arts Building, in order to discuss the advisability of holding some social function before the beginning of the Christmas holidays. All are requested to turn out.

MUSKETRY—NO. 4 PLATOON.

In order to save time, No. 4 Platoon, which is detailed for musketry next Thursday evening, will not fall in on the campus, but will parade at the ranges, in the 65th Armoury, corner of Pine Avenue and Henri Julien St., at 8 p.m.

THE SOUTH-WEST PROTECTORATE.

GERMANS AND NATIVES.

A Monstrous Record.

(By Senator Theo. L. Schreiner.)

To the Editor of the "Cape Times."

We are indebted to Dean R. W. Lee, of the Faculty of Law, for the following article, which he has received from Senator Theo. L. Schreiner, who may be described as the Grand Old Man of South Africa. Senator Schreiner is the elder brother of the High Commissioner for South Africa, in London.

Sir,—In your leading article of the 6th inst., entitled "Machtpolitik in Africa," you clearly show that even from the selfish point of view of self-preservation, it would be the height of folly for any British, Belgian, French or Portuguese subjects to agree that the conquered German colonies in Africa should be handed back to Germany at the close of the war. Yet this is what the Pope in his Peace Note to the belligerent Powers, in so many words, proposes shall be done.

In addition to the view of the question advanced in your article, may I advance another reason why the South-West Protectorate should not be thus handed back. I am not, at the moment, referring to any claim which the Cape Province, and therefore the Union of South Africa, may have to the reversion of the said territory on geographic or historic grounds, or on the ground of what it has cost the Union in human life and money to overthrow the German menace on its borders. I simply advance the proposition that it would be an unthinkable crime against humanity to hand over the remnants of the Native and Hottentot tribes and the Bastard community of the South-West Protectorate to Germany.

During the late visit of the members of Parliament to that Protectorate, I made it my business, with the help of the present Government officials, to get in touch with the abovementioned sections of the population, both as individuals and in the mass, and I found but one cry and entreaty among them, that they may remain under the British flag, and only one anxious fear lest the German flag should return there after the war. Good reason they have for such fear. The Hereros, a fine native tribe, once numbered more than ninety thousand people. The Germans reduced them in a war of extermination to less than twenty thousand, and despoiled them of every inch of land and of every head of cattle, they possessed. The Damaras and Hottentots have suffered more or less after the same fashion. The German laws imposed forced labour on every native, male or female, above the age of seven years. The present administration, influenced by the indigent condition of the natives and the necessity therefore for their labouring in order to support themselves, has not abrogated the law entirely, but has wisely raised the age at which it applies from seven to fourteen, which makes a great difference. Furthermore, the German law prohibited the native from owning horses or cattle; whereas the present administration, while encouraging the native to work, at the same time encourages him to spend his earnings in the purchase of stock, and if a native in this way becomes the owner of ten head of large stock or fifty head of small stock, he is allowed to receive a certificate exempting him from the forced labour provisions and is allowed to graze his stock, and reside with his wife and children under fourteen on land to be set apart for that purpose. A memorandum issued in August, 1916, from the Administrator's office makes the following statements: "The right or authority delegated to certain officials to flog or chain natives for certain offences was indulged in to the extreme by practically every member of the police force on the most trivial cases of complaint by masters, while assaults upon women by these very guardians of the peace and by members of the European population were numerous, and, as a rule, were unpunished. The natives were thus kept in a state of abject fear, and no opportunity of redress was open to them, as they dared not go to the police with their complaints. The ill-treatment experienced by them under the former regime, which gave no redress, has made them disinclined to work for German masters. . . The authority for flogging and chaining has been repealed for Proclamation No. 2 of 1916, and any contravention of the Masters and Servants Act by either, and deserving of punishment, is now a matter for magisterial courts in the first instance." The report of certain trials of Germans for murder, manslaughter, etc., in the South-West Protectorate in 1916, which were published in a Blue-book, Cd. 8,371, abundantly indicate that the Germans were accustomed to brutally ill-treat and kill natives on the least pretence and without any compunction, and that they were astonished that they were brought to book for doing so under the present administration.

It may be said that such crimes are sometimes committed by British subjects under the British flag. True, but they are not condoned, winked at or approved by British law, or courts, or public opinion, as is the case in German colonies.

The above statements will suffice to show why the natives would rather live under the British flag, with some certainty of justice and security for life and property, than under the German flag, where there was none of such blessings. The depth of despair that filled the hearts of the remnant of the Herero nation, that survived their subjugation by the Germans, may be gauged by the fact, vouchsafed for to me by a responsible authority, that the women of the tribe came to a solemn resolve not to bear any more children, because they would have to be exposed to the tender mercies of the Germans, and that they carried out that resolve to a large extent. This fact incidentally throws a light on the fine character of the people who could thus resolve.

It must not be forgotten that not only the Hereros but the other native tribes, before the land became German South-West Africa, more than once petitioned the British Government, through Mr. Coates Palgrave, to take them under the protection of its flag, and it was only when Britain did not do so that the German occupation began at Angra Pequena and led to the Kaiser claiming the country, forestalling the Cape Parliament.

To turn the German farmers and land-owners who now hold titles to land formerly belonging to the Hereros and other tribes, out of the country and dispossess them of their property is not a possible proposition, but I do urge that the remnants of the native tribes have some claim to a reasonable amount of such of their former territory as still lies in the hands of the Government for disposal after the war shall be reserved for their occupation.

The position of the community of Bastards in the Rehoboth district is different from that of the Hereros and other native tribes; nevertheless, they are of one mind with the latter in desiring to live under the protection of the British flag, and preferably under the Imperial administration. They are an interesting people, the descendants of men belonging to good Cape families, who a hundred years ago or more lived in the northern parts of the Colony, near the Orange River, and there married Hottentot women, because of the difficulty of getting white women from the more settled parts to face the dangers and isolation of the life. In the years 1869-70 they were exposed to the incursions of the Korannas and Bushmen, and after the failure of a scheme for a united settlement at a place called De Tuin, in (I think) Kenardt district, they determined to trek over the Orange River in search of new abodes. After some years of wandering, they found between the mission stations of Windhuk and Gibeon a tract of country, roughly about 10,000 square miles in extent, which had been abandoned, owing to defeat in war, by the Swaartbool Hottentots, who agreed to the newcomers taking possession. They have since occupied this territory of Rehoboth ever since, ruling themselves under a republican form of government, with a settled constitution, providing for an elected ruler called a Captain and two colleagues, who together form the Executive, a Volksraad of 12 members elected by the burghers, appointed judges and magistrates, etc. Some of the provisions of their constitution might with advantage be adopted by more advanced Governments.

When Commissioner Palgrave visited the country in the seventies of last century these Bastards asked to be taken under the protection of the British flag, but when the Imperial Government declined to do this, and as a consequence the German flag was hoisted in 1884, they entered into a treaty of peace and friendship with the Kaiser. By so doing they had no intention of giving up their position as British subjects, but as a result they uniformly supported the Germans in the wars of the latter with the various Hottentot and native tribes. Fearing encroachment on their territory by the Germans, they took the wise precaution of getting surveyors to make a proper survey of it and divide it into farms of several thousand morgen. These were apportioned among the burghers, under

(Continued on Page 4.)

SHOULD ASSIST "VETERAN."

At the C.O.T.C. drill yesterday afternoon, Q.M. Sergt. Miller addressed the men and urged them to subscribe to "The Veteran," the official organ of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada. He stated that subscription forms could be had from him or names could be handed in at the C.O.T.C. headquarters. On Thursday night section commanders will speak to each man personally and endeavour to obtain as large a number of subscriptions as possible.

The Great War Veterans' Association at the present time consists of twenty-five thousand returned men. It has as its aim and ambition the birth of a healthy force in the national life of Canada, and the perpetuating in civil life of the spirit of idealism and self-sacrifice which took the Canadian Army to the trenches. It is in pursuance of this object that "The Veteran" has been established. No public man or student of affairs who does not wish to lose touch with the opinions and sentiments of a body of men, who are bound to be a vital factor for several generations in the civil and political life of our Dominion, can afford to be without a copy of the "Veteran."

The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about $800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is $10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of $10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of $5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and $3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec

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It is a very common habit for barbers in most Barber's Shops to solicit their clients for Shampoos, Singeing, Massage or Tonics They are without doubt "necessities" in order to keep the face and scalp in good condition. But Potvin's Trade is composed of an intelligent body of clients who care not to be solicited. So are my instructions to my barbers not to solicit your customers for everything on The Calendar.

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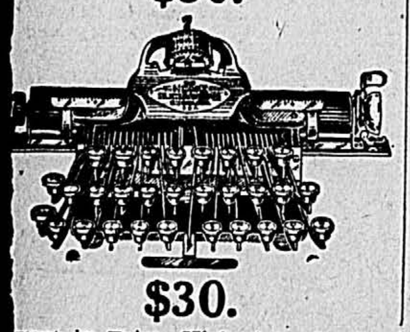

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TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR SAVING.

1.—Don't get a new suit. You really don't need it!

2—Don't give expensive Christmas presents. It's the thought that counts.

3—Don't send flowers. They never match her dress.

4—Buy less candy — our allies need the sugar.

5—Shine your own shoes—the exercise will do you good.

6—Sit upstairs at the theatre — you can see just as well.

7—Smoke cheaper tobacco —you're lucky to have any.

8—Stay home one week-end —and it may help that term paper.

9.—Don't pay $12 for shoes. Cheaper ones wear as well.

10—Don't buy a new dress for every dance.

R. V. C. NOTES.

BASKETBALL.

A game between R. V. C. and Macdonald, at Macdonald College, will be played this afternoon.

First Team.
Guards: R. Rogers and G. Gardner.
Centres: G. Craig and Q. Savage.
Homes: J. Spier and R. Goodwin.

Second Team.
Guards: F. Fowler and K. Milligan.
Centres: G. Moody and R. Salomon.
Homes: E. Hay and R. Contant.

All must wear regulation gym. costume; also red hair band, and red and white distinguishing band, both of which will be given in the gym. McGill sweaters must also be worn.

Spares are E. Abbott, K. Cameron, H. Nichol, M. Fares, H. MacIntosh and H. Davidson.

The second of the inter-year debates will take place in the R.V.C. on Wednesday, December 12, between the Sophomores and Freshies.

The question is: Resolved, that during the present war the Canadian Government should control the food resources of the country.

The affirmative will be discussed by the Freshies, and the negative by the Sophomores. E. Cox and M. Fares will represent the Freshies, while D. Mawdsley and L. Roston will speak for the Sophomores.

The first of the inter-year debates was won by the Juniors. The winners of the Sophomore-Freshie debate will debate with the Juniors for the championship.

The Partial Students' Society of the Royal Victoria College will give a Tea and Sale in aid of the University Settlement on Saturday, December 8, from 4 to 6 p.m., in the Common Room. Admission will be 25 cents per person, and will include afternoon tea.

"THE MEDICINE CHEST."

In the modern furnished home, which is usually inhabited by people of average intelligence, a medicine chest is one of the important improvements which the rent seeker considers. And why not?

Various medicines are necessary for every family sometime, for some families all the time, and under the circumstances, a medicine chest is absolutely necessary as a place of safety. All the medicines are arranged within this cabinet, each advocating its particular use for a particular organ. One is for the heart, a second for the nerves, a third for the fatigued limb, a fourth for poor digestion, a fifth for bruises, and last, but not least, for vigour.

And when one thinks of the various ingredients in these bottles, one must conclude that the presence of a medicine chest is absolutely necessary to insure safety.

But as mistakes are inevitable, we often hear of peroxide consumed in the body of a poor illiterate, causing hasty revolution of the organs, or a lotion to be used externally is used internally.

With such a state of things before us, I always bethink myself of the contents of the universal medicine chest speaking for justice, truth, honour, peace and love of mankind.

Therefore, we find a conflict of unjust laws, shallow talks of peace, and honour, diluted with hypocrisy, all clamouring to cure the suffering universe. Upon close observation we find these medicines have been in existence as long as man, but without progress. And why? Because humanity has not followed directions?

On the contrary, because the worker allowed the upper-man to feed upon his labour, the law continues in its tyranny, ever deluding the people with illusions, and feeding itself on the luxurious reality of gain.

Like the poor illiterate who makes a mistake in his medicine, and upon comforting himself with "perhaps this pain must exist," so does poor humanity suffer through its ignorance of a better life. If it complains of pain, "out of the medicine chest" steps religion, closing the portals of the brain; if it rebels, the mighty walls of the dungeon close its suffering warriors, and extinguish the thread of life.

Should one's thoughts run individually in regard to convention, out steps "Ostracism" from the world's medicine chest, and claims her victim.

And all these cures have been advocated down through the ages, living in the knowledge of its uselessness.

But from the warring clouds comes a ray of sunshine called "education." It begins its difficult growth, and is promptly checked by the clouds. Each day the ray shines brighter and the clouds grow thinner and yet the world suffers. But every now and then we find a ray of sunshine slowly cheering a dark part of the globe, and yet the world suffers! Why?

Because the most beautiful thing in the world, "Education," is kept out of the world's medicine chest! Think of the hideous crimes, the soulless, and the degraded morality which suffers through the lack of education.

Think of the discovered geniuses, the beautiful soul and peaceful atmosphere under the rule of education, as the fumigation of a house kills the existing germs, so world education extinguishes the germ of illiteracy and tyranny.

But the warring clouds still hide that ray and the world's medicine chest still bars education's entrance though we clamour and shout, "Shine forth, thou liberator of mankind."

LOST.

On college grounds, or in Engineering Building, a ten-inch K. and E. slide rule. Will finder please leave it with "Harry," Engineering Building.

ARTS UNDERGRAD SOCIAL COMMITTEE.

The Social Committee of the Arts Undergraduate Society will meet at 5 p.m., to-day, in the Arts Building.

THE FRESHMAN'S HORNBOOK.

CHAPTER III.

Now, it hath appeared to me (of late), by divers happenings in our midst, that the class of 1921, (or thereabouts), commonly called Freshmen, hath profited so greatly by sundry exhortations and weighty counsels, which we addressed to them at the beginning of this present session, on the subject of how they were to comport themselves in the Library and kindred matters, that we were emboldened and encouraged thereby to add some further words of wisdom, meet for their ears, and whereby we hope, they may receive much edification.

Let our Freshman bear in mind at all times, that it behooves him to wear upon his upper lip some appendage, some adornment; in fine, to grow thereon some hair. Let our Freshie not be faint-hearted and let him not be cast-down if the hair do have a mangy look, but rather let him be much encouraged thereby, for this is but the first budding-out of the glorious foliage, which is to come. If divers Seniors do cast their baleful eyes on his hirsute adornment, our Freshie must not be dismayed; for as much as the learned ones do really envy his beauty and covet his filamentous structures. But here our Frosh must take solemn warning that if he perceive these self-same Seniors approaching in sinister fashion, he must obey the old Proverb, and make off with all haste, so that his glorious beauty may suffer no hurt at their hands. Let him be wary, more especially during the critical time, when the growth is showing its first beginnings, for then the fierce envy of the Seniors waxes hottest. It would be fittest, we think, if, at this crisis, our Freshie were to keep, as much as is possible, to his own private quarters and not to provoke the Seniors by any indecent flaunting of himself in their faces, whereby they might take umbrage, and do that which would bring to naught all our Freshie's well-laid plans for the future of his upper lip.

ANNUAL MEETING TENNIS CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the McGill Tennis Club for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held in Strathcona Hall at 5.45 p.m. this afternoon.

All members are requested to make a point of attending the meeting.

RUSSIAN COSMOPOLITANISM.

"The cosmopolitanism of the Russian character is a striking feature. Indeed, the educated Russian is perhaps the most complete cosmopolitan in the world. This is partly owing," says Prof. William Lyon Phelps, in "Essays on Russian Novelists," "to the uncanny facility with which he acquires foreign languages, and to the admirable custom in Russia of giving children in more or less wealthy families, French, German and English governesses. John Stuart Mill studied Greek at the age of three, which is the proper time to begin the study of any language that one intends to master. Russian children think and dream in foreign words, but it is seldom that a Russian shows any pride in his linguistic accomplishments, or that he takes it otherwise than as a matter of course."

"Nothing excites the envy of an American travelling in Europe more sharply than to hear Russian men and women speaking European languages fluently and idiomatically. When we learn to speak a foreign tongue, we are always acutely conscious of the transition from English to German, or from German to French, and our hearers are still more so. We speak as though it hurt, just as the average tenor sings. I remember at a polyglot Parisian table, a Russian girl who spoke seven languages with perfect ease; and she was not in the least a blue-stocking.

"Now every one knows that one of the indirect advantages that result from the acquisition of a strange tongue is the immediate gain in the extent of view. . . . . It is something to be able to read French, but if one has learned to speak French, the reading of a French book becomes infinitely more vivid. With a French play in the hand, one can see clearly the expressions on the faces of the personages, as one follows the printed dialogue with the eye. Here is where a Russian understands the American or the French point of view, much better than an American or a Frenchman understands the Russian's. Indeed, the man from Paris is nothing like so cosmopolitan as the man from Petersburg. One reason is, that he is too well satisfied with Paris. M. Brunetiere told me that he could neither read nor speak English, and, what is still more remarkable, he said that he had never been in England! That a critic of his power and reputation, interested as he was in English literature, should never have had suffered intellectual curiosity to cross the English Channel, struck me as nothing short of amazing.

"The acquaintance of any foreign language annihilates a considerable

(Continued on Page 4.)

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Lance-Corporal A. R. Milne, Macdonald College man, with P.P.C.L.I., wins Military Medal for distinguished conduct on the field.

The Delta Sigma Society secure the services of Miss Constance Collier, noted actress, to speak before a meeting of the Society on "Shakespeare's Women, and their Modern Spirit."

Theological Society holds a meeting in Divinity Hall, at which a resolution is passed moving for total prohibition in the Province of Quebec.

University of Washington decides to erect a Union following the plans of those of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, and Pennsylvania.

Flight Sub-Lieut. O. Gagner, of the Class of Sci. '17, writes of thrilling experiences with Zeppelins in England. He also describes the interesting course of instruction in flying given in England.

Word is received that Corporal Ross Rutherford Hutchison, Arts '17, now with 2nd Can. Divisional Signal Company, has been awarded the Military Medal for bravery on the field.

ECONOMY AND XMAS. CANDY MAKING.

Christmas—the season of mirth and jollity with holly and evergreen in our homes, with a table that in its festive air bespeaks the season, with the happiness of youth even in homes that have known the ravages of war—how will it be this year?

A little less exuberance, holly and evergreens as before, a table with the lavishness of other years somewhat modified, but still the same joy abounding among the boys and girls in Canadian homes in city and country.

With the people of France, Italy Belgium and Serbia on rations, with the boys and girls in Great Britain knowing less and less of confectionery and more and more of plain and restricted diet, it is not likely that there will be such a lavish supply of sweetmeats in Canada this Christmas as in other years.

Does it mean that there will be no Christmas candy? May we not send any to the men at the front? Must the boys and girls at home have a candy-less Christmas? We are asked only to use a little ingenuity in the combination of fruits and nuts, and of sweetmeats made from honey, molasses, maple sugar and raisins. We can eat all the candies we want with a clear conscience if we eat those made from other things than cane or beet sugar. Chocolate is quite permissible, and the varieties of candies which can be made, without the use of cane or beet sugar, are numerous.

Human beings need sweets. Candies are wholesome when eaten in moderation. There is a movement on foot in the United States to display in the shops only such varieties of candies as are made entirely or largely from other ingredients than cane or beet sugar. People who are unpatriotic enough to want the latter may have them by asking for them, but it is anticipated that the demand for these varieties will be greatly reduced.

There never were any confections half as delicious, or half as wholesome as those made in the home kitchen. They are simple and nourishing. They satisfy the child's normal craving for sweetmeats without creating a false taste. It should be a pleasant occupation for housewives to devise new and pretty Christmas bonbons for their boys and girls. They can picture some of the following at the children's party or on the dinner table—dates split open, pitted, a little marshmallow icing placed within and bright red cherries on top; others filled with cherries or nuts or with marshmallow and nuts. Figs form the basis for another confection when spliced and topped with marshmallows and raisins. Other fig slices might have maple sugar and nuts on top, while maple sugar bonbons could be nicely finished off with raisins.

A pretty idea for anyone wanting a particularly decorative effect is that of a light yellow basket, with a bow of fluffy gauze ribbon on the handle and in the basket rows of prunes from which the pips have been removed and the openings filled with whipped cream piled high. The finishing touch is given when chopped green pistachio nuts are sprinkled over the cream.

The following are some tried and proved candy recipes which every housekeeper may be assured are nourishing and are proper war-time confections:

Pop-corn Candy.—For making pop-corn candy either honey, maple syrup, molasses, white can syrup or corn syrup may be used instead of sugar. To one cup of syrup allow one tablespoon of vinegar. Boil together until syrup hardens when dropped in cold water. Pour over freshly popped corn and mold into balls or fancy shapes for the Christmas tree. Little popcorn men will please the children. Mark in the features and outlines with melted chocolate.

Crystallized Fruits.—Use your own preserves. Peach, pear, apple, quince or watermelon rind will do. Drain from the fruit all syrup possible. Cut any size desired, sprinkle with sugar and dry in the warmer or a very slow oven. It may be necessary to sprinkle the fruit again with sugar during the drying. When dry enough not to be at all sticky, sprinkle with sugar and pack in layers with wax paper between. This fruit may be used for dipping in bitter chocolate for bitter-sweets.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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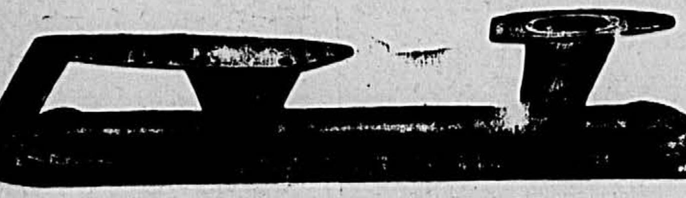

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THE SOUTH-WEST PROTECTORATE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

title issued by the Executive and Raad. The Germans managed, however, to secure the transfer of some of these farms to themselves in payment of debt incurred by Bastards, and the latter also complain that quite a slice of their territory on the west was filched from them, and that a German magistrate took up his residence at Rehoboth and began to interfere with the freedom of the burghers to determine who should be their "Kapitein," etc. It seems probable, the German Government having well-nigh exterminated the Hereros as a nation, that the Bastards would next have claimed the attention of the Germanic "kultur."

Matters were in this condition when the present world war broke out in 1914, and the Rehoboth Bastards decided right away not to assist the Germans in any way against the British or Union forces. Upon their refusal to even act as guards over British or Union prisoners of war, the Germans declared the treaty broken, and attacked them, driving them out of Rehoboth town, killing men, women and children, burning their wagons, capturing their stock, shooting such stock as they could not take away, and finally beleaguering them in their last mountain stronghold. Here the Bastards, despite a brave defence, were, owing to lack of ammunition, just about at the end of their tether, when the rapid march of Colonel Mackenzie on Gibeon caused the Germans to suddenly retire.

The Bastards of Rehoboth feel certain, should the South-West Protectorate be given back to the Germans at the close of the war, that their lives and property will be ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of the German War God. Therefore, in January, 1916, they drew up a petition to His Majesty, praying that they and their land might be placed under the administration of the Imperial Government, and, although through some mistake of theirs the petition never reached His Majesty, the petitioners are of the same mind to-day.

On the whole, the present Administration appears to be actuated by a sincere desire to treat these people fairly, and justly, and this is not denied by them. Several grievances under which they laboured since the Union occupation and the existence of martial law have been brought to its notice, and some of these have been removed, while others are still awaiting redress. It gives me pleasure to express my conviction, both as regards the high character of the personnel of the Administration and the general policy pursued by the Administrator and officials under him in connection with native affairs, that there is an immense advance on the German regime, and, considering that the Administration is, after all, only a provisional one for the time being, there is but little cause for complaint. The condition of the native locations, native hospitals, prisons, etc., reflects the utmost credit on the present administration and the officials in charge of the institutions, and compares favourably with the condition of things in some places in the Union. In justice to the German regime, it must be granted that as far as buildings and outward necessaries go, it did its duty in these matters, even if the spirit of a common humanity was lacking.

To sum up the matter, I would say that, in addition to the cogent reasons advanced in the "Cape Times" article of the 6th inst., why the South-West Protectorate should not be given back to Germany after the war, the following points seem clear to me:

First, that common humanity demands that the existing remnants of native and Hottentot tribes and the Bastards of Rehoboth shall not be handed back into the power of the Hun.

Second: (a) That the right of the Bastards to the territory now owned or occupied by them should be recognized and acknowledged, as also their right to continue, as far as may be possible, to locally rule themselves; (b) that a reasonable amount of the land which is or will be at the disposal of the Government should be set apart and reserved for the occupation of the existing Natives and Hottentots and their descendants.

Third, that there are several reasons why the Administration of the South-West Protectorate should, for some considerable time, be carried on under the direct control of the Imperial Government rather than under that of the Union of South Africa, in which case the Imperial Government should repay to the Union all moneys expended in connection with the conquest and administration of the country.

Lastly, that whether the country be placed under the Imperial Government or the Government of the Union, the Administration should for many years to come be of the Protectorate or Crown Colony character, and there should be no attempt to establish political institutions or machinery, or to link the people of the Protectorate on to the political system of the Union of South Africa, "Festina lente," or "make haste slowly" should be the principle followed in the settlement and development of the country.

T. L. S.

RISSIA'S COSMOPOLITANISM.

(Continued from Page 3.)

number of prejudices. Henry James, who knew Turgenev intimately, and who has written a brilliant and charming essay on his personality, said that the mind of Turgenev contained not one pin-point of prejudice. It is worth while to pause an instant and meditate on the significance of such a remark. Think what it must mean to view the world, the institutions of society, moral ideas, and human character with an absolutely unprejudiced mind! We Americans are skinful of prejudices; . . and they no doubt help to obscure our judgment, and to shorten r refract our sight. What would be thought of a painter who had prejudices concerning the colors of skies and fields?

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ECONOMY AND CHRISTMAS CANDY MAKING.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Bitter-sweets. — An attractive variety of candies may be made by dipping sweet fruits in bitter chocolate. Use for this purpose dates, citron. candied orange peel or crystallized fruit. Melt unsweetened chocolate in a double boiler. Keep the chocolate just warm enough to prevent solidifying. With a silver fork drop pieces of fruit in chocolate. See that each piece is completely coated, then remove to waxed paper to harden.

Fruit Paste.— Put through the meat chopper enough cherry, peach or quince preserves to make a half-pint with the juice. Heat fruit and add two tablespoons of gelatine, previously softened in a very little cold water. Stir well, and continue stirring until it begins to cool and thicken, then pour into oiled dish to make a layer once inch thick. Let dry slowly, sprinkle with sugar and place in box with waxed paper between the layers. A mixture of dried apricots and dates may be used for this paste. Wash apricots and soak overnight in enough water to cover. Pour off water, bring it to a boil, pour over apricots and let stand until cool. Put apricots and dates through meat chopper, and proceed with the proportions as given.

Chocolate Dainties. — Put through the meat chopper one-half cup of dates, figs and nut meats. Add one tablespoonful orange juice, a little grated orange peel and one square of melted unsweetened chocolate. Mould into balls and roll in chopped nuts or granulated sugar. This mixture may be packed in an oiled tin, put under a weight until firm, then cut in any shape desired.

Maple Creams. — Boil one cup maple sugar with one cup water until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Remove from the fire and stir rapidly until it becomes creamy. Form into balls the size of marbles, and put nut meats on either side. Lay on wax paper to cool.

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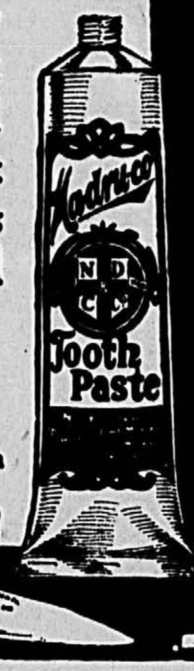

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